

# SPLIT VERDICT PUTS BLAME ON CHAUFFEUR BELL

Coroner's Jury Also  
Holds Walker Responsible for Wreck.

## DECLARES CAR WAS SPEEDING

Henrico Officials Unwilling to  
Take Action While Owner of  
Automobile That Killed Wil-  
lingham Is Hovering  
Between Life and  
Death.

Thomas J. Walker, a director of the American Tobacco Company, who is at St. Luke's Hospital in a serious condition, and his chauffeur, Lee Bell, also under the care of surgeons, were yesterday held responsible by a coroner's jury for the death of Andrew B. Willingham, who was killed Tuesday night when the Walker automobile turned turtle while leaving the Country Club of Virginia. The verdict stated that reckless speeding was the cause of the accident, and placed the blame for it on the owner and driver of the car. It is probable that in the verdict the two will be prosecuted by the Henrico authorities on the ground of violating the speed laws.

**Mr. Walker's Condition.**  
There was little change last night in the condition of Mr. Walker, while Bell, it was reported, showed a marked improvement. Although he was still so weak as a result of numerous cuts and bruises, it was thought he would be able to leave the hospital in a short time.

Mr. Walker was still practically unconscious. "He seemed to rally somewhat during the night," a resident physician said. "Several times he opened his eyes and gazed about, though he apparently did not recognize his surroundings."

**No Court Action Just Now.**  
"I am not now prepared to say what steps will be taken by the county authorities," said Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton, of Henrico County, who was last night by a reporter for The Times-Dispatch with reference to the jury's verdict. "I am satisfied," said Mr. Sutton, "that Mr. Walker's car was traveling at an excessive rate of speed, and on the ground of criminal negligence which resulted in the death of Mr. Willingham."

"Mr. Walker, I understand, is hovering between life and death in the hospital, and his chauffeur is also badly hurt. Even if I do decide to take any action in the case, it certainly will not be started while they are confined as patients in a hospital."

Mr. Sutton was present for a while at the inquest and there got the opinion that Mr. Walker's car was moving at a high rate of speed.

Testimony at the inquest was to the effect that the automobile was traveling at a great rate of speed. There was frequent question asked by the jurors. It was after more than an hour's deliberation that the verdict was returned. It was signed by five of the seven men, High S. Lynch submitting a minority report holding the view that the accident was due to an exploding tire.

**What Majority Held.**  
The other five jurors, G. I. Ball, Zack Volaski, Ernest Donahue and D. H. Wisman, signed a verdict to the effect that Willingham came to his death on the night of May 13 through the overturning of the Walker automobile, which was being driven by Bell, and that it was due to the unlawful and reckless speed at which the automobile was being driven by Bell, and which was allowed by the owner, who was in the car with him."

Jury Lynch would not sign this verdict. He said he did not believe the accident was due to speed, but was caused by a tire. He added that he did not believe from the evidence he heard that the car was traveling faster than twenty miles an hour, and expressed the opinion that any big car moving at twenty miles an hour with a bad tire was apt to be wrecked.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

# FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY ALREADY UNDER WAY

Democrats Meet and Discuss  
Plans for Campaigns of  
1914 and 1916.

Washington, May 16.—The campaign for Democratic supremacy at the polls in 1914 and 1916 was opened here to-day when the executive campaign committee of the Democratic National Committee organized and discussed preliminary plans. The committee agreed upon permanent headquarters in Washington, the organization of an educational campaign and harmonious cooperation with the Democratic Congressional Committee, with a continuous militant party organization from now until after the next presidential election, at least. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, caucus chairman of the House and recognized as the President's spokesman in that body, was made chairman, and Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, treasurer. At the permanent headquarters Thomas J. Pence, of North Carolina, the former correspondent, who conducted the Wilson press campaign, will be in charge as manager of publicity. With him already is Colonel John I. Martin, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms of the last and other national conventions of the Democracy. Plans agreed upon to-day contemplate the sending of Democratic Washington letters approximately 10,000 weekly newspapers and 5,000 daily papers that

# SHE WAS "NO SLAVE"

Mrs. Simmonds Determined to Write  
to Whom She Pleased.  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
New York, May 16.—As a climax to her dramatic testimony given to-day before Supreme Court Justice

Gierich, Mrs. Emil Caldwell Simmonds acknowledged writing numerous endearing letters to her present husband, Phillip R. Simmonds, while he was the husband of Mrs. Marion Elizabeth Simmonds and while the latter was the wife of Dr. Matthew Stuart Caldwell.

"Even though I was a married woman, I was no slave, and I was determined to write to whom I chose," testified Mrs. Simmonds.

The present wife of Simmonds has been made the defendant in a suit for \$25,000 which was instituted and brought against her, alleging alienation of her former husband's affections.

During her testimony the present wife of Simmonds caused a sensation when she failed to identify a photograph of herself taken ten years ago, and which, it was alleged, she sent to Simmonds while he was still the husband of his first wife. She admitted that she sent a photograph of herself to Simmonds to replace one which had "dropped" from her together with a lock of her hair, both of which Simmonds claimed to have lost.

The first Mrs. Simmonds divorced her husband in 1903, claiming that he had deserted her in Virginia. Simmonds married the widow of Dr. Caldwell November 24, 1909, in New York. The first Mrs. Simmonds filed a divorce libel against her husband, naming his present wife and claiming that the Virginia court did not have jurisdiction, and was void by her first divorce was illegal. This action was thrown out of court.

# TRIBUTE TO BERNHARDT

She Is Presented With Laurel Wreath  
of Gold and Silver.  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, May 16.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was to-day presented with a laurel wreath of gold and silver by the actors of America as a token of their esteem for the great French actress.

The presentation took place on the stage of the Palace Theatre following the matinee performance given by Mme. Bernhardt, and was witnessed by scores of persons prominent in the theatrical world, and the audience, which was invited to remain for the ceremony by Daniel Frohman.

Mr. Frohman acted as master of ceremonies. He introduced David Belasco, who, after making a short address, introduced E. M. Holland, one of the oldest actors in America and descendant of a prominent theatrical family. Mr. Holland made a brief presentation speech, in which he said:

"With your golden voice you have conquered all the nations of the earth. You made the universe your slave. But it will not be as 'Sarah of the Golden Voice' alone that America will always remember and revere you. It will be as 'Sarah of the Golden Heart'."

The model of the wreath, borne on a crimson cushion, was then presented to Mme. Bernhardt, who made a short reply in French. The ceremony concluded with the singing of "America," led by Mme. Lillian Nordica and DeWolf Hopper.

# CHARGES COLLUSION

Ashestown Wants Details of Contract for  
Armor Plate.  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Senator Ashestown gave notice to-night that he would call up at the earliest possible moment his resolution regarding the contract for armor plate for the Navy. The model of the wreath, borne on a crimson cushion, was then presented to Mme. Bernhardt, who made a short reply in French. The ceremony concluded with the singing of "America," led by Mme. Lillian Nordica and DeWolf Hopper.

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# BIG TENT COLLAPSES

Panic Occurs at Circus in Midst of  
Performance.  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Langhorne, Pa., May 16.—A number of persons were killed and many injured when the big tent of the combined Buffalo Bill-Panama show was blown down by a thunderstorm. The accident occurred shortly after the show opened, and a panic ensued as the many poles, ropes and canvas fell upon the audience. That area was seriously injured or killed was in the nature of a miracle, as several broncho busters were performing in the big tent when it collapsed. A considerable amount of wearing apparel was lost during the scramble to get from under the canvas.

# GARDEN PARTY AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, May 16.—President and Mrs. Wilson entertained to-day on the south lawn of the White House a garden party for the members of Congress and official folk generally. It was the second of the three garden parties given during the spring.

# SENATE REFUSES TO GRANT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON BILL

Indorses Program of  
Democratic Leaders by  
Vote of 41 to 36.

## JAMES DEFENDS WILSON'S STAND

Speaking for Administration,  
Kentucky Senator Interprets  
Baltimore Platform as Com-  
mitting President to Free  
Sugar—Free Trade Not  
Object of Legislation.

Washington, May 16.—Democratic leaders in the Senate were indorsed late to-day in their determination to refer the Underwood tariff bill to the Finance Committee for consideration without public hearings. The measure, which the amendment directing that public hearings be held was defeated by a vote of 41 to 36, and the motion of Senator Simmons to refer the bill was then passed without a rollcall.

Two Democrats, Senators Randall and Thurston, of Louisiana, voted for the amendment. Senator Pollock, of Washington, progressive, voted with the majority. Senator Jones, of Washington, Republican, who previously had determined to vote against public hearings, announced that he had changed his mind because the Finance subcommittee were giving private hearings to some interests which he thought should be public.

**James Defends President.**  
The closing day of debate on the issue of public hearings was a day of discussion of the Democratic platform and its bearing on free sugar by Senator James, of Kentucky, who vigorously defended the stand taken by President Wilson for free sugar, declaring that the party had stood for free sugar and campaign slogan, and defied the Louisiana Senators to find a man President Wilson ever had told he was opposed to free sugar.

Senators Smoot, La Follette and Clark took up the debate on behalf of the public hearing amendment. Senator Smoot predicting that the Democratic party would be put out of power for another quarter of a century as a result of its tariff bill.

"The tariff has been forth," said Senator Clark. "The real issue on the tariff bill will be taken here as in the House, where it was taken in secret caucus. I know there are Democrats here who do not believe the tariff is just and righteous altogether, who are willing to bow the head to the demand of office, and ease the lash of party expediency."

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, spoke briefly on the sugar schedule, protesting against such a sugar production of this country to Cuba.

The Finance Committee will meet next week to hear reports from the subcommittees engaged in considering the tariff schedule. The committee and Chairman Simmons hopes to report the bill to the Senate by June 1. Great interest was manifested in the final call over the hearings question, the gallery being crowded with spectators. The Senators' private gallery was filled with guests, and in the President's gallery were the Misses Margaret and Edwina Wilson and a party of friends. They remained until a vote had been taken.

**Committed by Platform.**  
Senator James, accredited with speaking for the President and the administration, interpreted the Baltimore platform in his speech as committing the President and the Democratic party to free sugar. His remarks were warmly received by the Democrats, and Senator-elect Broussard, of Louisiana, that it did not.

Senator James declared the platform adopted at the Baltimore convention approved the course of the Democratic House in the last session of Congress and that it included approval of the Underwood free sugar bill. He read a paragraph from the Democratic campaign text-book approving the Baltimore record of the House in placing sugar on the free list.

Senator Randall asked if President Wilson had not declared, in a speech at Pittsburgh, that he did not stand for free trade.

Senator James declared that the President was not a free trader, and that the proposed bill would raise \$200,000,000 in revenue was not a free trade bill.

"If you say President Wilson is a free trader because he favors free sugar," he demanded Senator James, "did you call yourself a free trader when you voted for free bread and free shoes?"

Senator James referred to the point made by the Louisiana leaders that President Wilson and the platform had declared against tariff reductions which would injure any legitimate industry.

"By 'legitimate industry' in the platform," he declared, "is meant the mercantile, commercially legitimate industry. It does not refer to an industry which has had 125 years of government aid and protection, and is yet unable to take care of itself."

**It Defended Taft.**  
"If William H. Taft had had half the courage of Woodrow Wilson he would have vetoed the Payne-Aldrich bill and his name would have been burned on every hillside in his honor, and in my opinion, he would have been re-elected."

President Wilson says he is in favor of free sugar and free wool and wants no compromises. He said he was merely said he did not want to destroy any legitimate industry. I challenge you to find anybody to whom Woodrow Wilson ever said he was not in favor of free sugar.

Senator Smoot and Senator Smith, of Georgia, clashed when the Utah Senator called on his colleagues to compare the bill as it now appears and when it comes from the Finance Committee.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the cotton schedule will be changed. I have no doubt that some interests will be taken care of. Why cotton any more?"

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EXCURSION TO ASHEVILLE AND BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., May 23, \$5.00. Office, 907 E. Main.

# DELEGATES JOIN IN UNION SERVICE OF COMMUNION

Occasion Without Prece-  
dent in History of  
Presbyterianism.

## RESOLUTION ON "DIVORCE EVIL"

Northern Body Recommends Uni-  
form Legislation on This Sub-  
ject—Spirited Discussion by  
Southern Delegates on  
Statement Concerning  
Belief of Church.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—For the first time in the history of Presbyterianism the four grand divisions of the church—the Northern, the Southern, the United and the Associated Reformed—joined late this afternoon in a union communion service. Participating were more than 3,000 communicants, including delegates and commissioners to the Pan-Presbyterian Pentecost and laymen from every section of the United States.

"Presiding over the communion service, which was impressive in its simplicity, were Dr. J. S. Lyons, Dr. R. M. Russell and Dr. J. T. Stone, moderators of the Southern, United and Northern assemblies. A brief invocation of divine blessing and the singing of psalms was followed by an address by Dr. Russell, in which he laid especial emphasis upon the significance attached to the union communion service as the forerunner of ultimate union of the whole church. A prayer by Dr. Lyons and pronouncement of the benediction by Dr. Stone ended the precedent-breaking service."

**Bury Session Held.**  
The second day of the joint assembly was productive of much that vitally affects the hosts of Presbyterianism. Sessions were held by the Northern, Southern and United assemblies, both in the morning and afternoon, much business of importance being transacted, despite the fact that the deliberations this afternoon were curtailed out of deference to the union communion service.

An interesting feature of the day was the adoption by the Northern assembly of a resolution presented by the committee on Christian life and work, bearing directly upon the "divorce evil" and making recommendations for the enactment of uniform legislation on marriage and divorce.

This resolution recommending that the ministers and church courts of the Northern assembly institute a campaign of education with the object of impressing upon the people the sacredness of marriage and the evils of divorce, and to arouse in the public mind a realization of the need of reform. Ministers are urged to study the laws touching these matters in the several States, looking toward the introduction of improved marriage and divorce laws. Recommendations of the committee on Christian life and work to the effect that the disacquet be made a conspicuous feature of the church's work, the assembly indorse inter-church federations were also adopted. The rest of the report of the committee was deferred until Monday, as was the report on church cooperation and union.

**Spirited Discussion.**  
A spirited discussion was precipitated in the Southern General Assembly session today when the report of a special committee on divorce and remarriage was read, and a resolution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and containing an important reference to the "elect infant clause," was submitted. Action upon the report was ultimately deferred until Tuesday.

That there was division as to the sentiment of the committees regarding this matter was indicated by the fact that the President and the committee submitted a minority report directly at variance with that of the majority. One portion of the report says:

"All who die in infancy, and all others who are incapable of exercising choice, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases."

Overtures favoring organic union were read and endorsed by the special committee to consist of one member from each synod.

**President Commended.**  
At the morning session of the United Assembly a lively debate followed the proposal to include in a telegram to President Wilson, commending him for his stand on moral questions, the name of Secretary of State Bryan. The motion provided that a telegram was to be sent to the President, and the committee was divided on the question of whether three assemblies, vigorous opposition was voiced by many of the commissioners to the Bryan suggestion, and it was decided to send the message to the President only, and the committee suggested that if the name of any other governmental official was mentioned, all should be included. Plans for ministerial relief and memorial services for the thirty-two deceased members of the assembly occupied the sessions during the remainder of the day.

Arrangements have been made by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education to tender a mammoth reception to the commissioners of the three Presbyterian general assemblies to-morrow afternoon at Agnes Scott College.

**Evangelism Is Subject.**  
Evangelism formed the general topic of discussion to-night at the second popular session of the Pan-Presbyterian Pentecost. Formal addresses were made by three men prominent in Presbyterianism, Dr. W. H. R. Davies, of Philadelphia, both of the Northern Assembly, and Dr. W. E. McCulloch, of Pittsburgh, Pa., of the United Assembly. Presiding over the meeting was Rev. A. L. Phillips, of Richmond.

A vast audience gathered early in anticipation of the musical prelude to the regular meeting, consisting of congregational singing of old-fashioned hymns selected from the Presbyterian Psalter. A striking feature of the musical service was the singing of

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXCURSION TO LAKE TOXAWAY, N. C., May 23, \$10.00. Via Southern Railway. Office, 907 E. Main St.

# RICHMOND MINISTER RESIGNS

DR. LILLY ACCEPTS  
MISSIONARY CALL

Pastor of Grace Street Presby-  
terian Church to Leave  
Richmond.

GOING BACK TO OLD WORK  
Resignation Will Be Presented to  
East Hanover Presbytery  
on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Clay Lilly, D. D., pastor of the Grace Street Presbyterian Church, informed the officers of his congregation last night that he had determined to accept the call tendered him by the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada to become one of the conference leaders in the great missionary campaign to be inaugurated next fall. The announcement, which was a complete surprise, was received with regret by the church officers, who discussed the proposition with Dr. Lilly for more than an hour, endeavoring to dissuade him from his purpose.

His resignation will be formally presented to the Presbytery of East Hanover, which is scheduled to have an adjourned meeting next Monday morning in the chapel of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. When the presbytery has acted, Dr. Lilly will communicate his decision to the congregation on the following Sunday. A business meeting will be called Monday night, and the resignation presented. Dr. Lilly will ask to be relieved of his charge here on September 1.

**Stands High as Minister.**  
Dr. Lilly, who came to the Grace Street Presbyterian Church in December of 1905 from work with the Laymen's Missionary Movement to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Jere Witherspoon, D. D., has won a very high place in the affection of his congregation and the news of his determination to relinquish his pastorate will be received with sorrow.

During his work in this presbytery he has taken a prominent part in the activity of both presbytery and the Synod of Virginia.

He is a graduate of the Central University of Kentucky, going from there to the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, for his theological education. He graduated in the class of 1893 and held pulpits in Frankfort, Ky., and Tuscaloosa, Ala. He was then secretary of the general assembly of the Southern Baptist Convention, when that was combined with the home mission board five years later, accepted a call to a church in Winston-Salem, N. C. He relinquished that charge to direct the Southern division of the Laymen's Missionary Movement national campaign, from which work he was called here.

In returning to the field of conference and platform speaking, Dr. Lilly resumes a work which has always been close to his heart. In his own words, he feels that if he has special talent for any work, it is that of laboring next fall will be under the direct supervision of the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of North America and the Home Mission Council of the United States. It will continue through five years, and will have its aim the increasing of the annual missionary contribution of American churches to \$50,000,000 annually.

# FLAGLER VERY WEAK

Little Change in Condition of Railroad  
Magnate.

West Palm Beach, Fla., May 16.—Little change was reported to-night in the condition of Henry M. Flagler, the railroad and hotel magnate, who has been ill here several months. Mr. Flagler took some nourishment to-day, and to-night was resting comfortably, according to his physicians. He continues, however, very weak.

\$1.50—NORFOLK AND RETURN—\$1.50  
EVERY SUNDAY  
VIA NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY.  
Special train leaves Byrd St. Sta., 5:10 A. M.

# TENTATIVE DRAFT OF REPLY TO JAPAN CLOSELY GUARDED

Utmost Secrecy Is Main-  
tained by State  
Department.

EVEN GUESSING  
IS DEPRECATED

Bryan Fears That Gossip as to  
Official Negotiations May Re-  
sult in Serious Mischief.  
Government Believed to Be  
Awaiting Signing of  
Bill by Johnson.

Washington, May 16.—A tentative draft of the reply of the United States government to the Japanese protest against California land legislation, prepared by John Bassett Moore, counsel of the State Department, was considered for two hours to-day by President Wilson and his Cabinet. No indication of its nature was made public. Secretary Bryan positively refusing to discuss either the proposed reply or Japan's protest. The secretary made a statement denouncing efforts to gain at the varying phases of official negotiation, declaring that serious mischief might result and satisfactory conclusion be retarded or prevented. He referred to the fact that his present position obliged him to reverse his usual attitude toward public discussion of current issues.

There are indications that the State Department is awaiting final action by Governor Johnson either in the faint hope that he might change his mind and veto the measure or more probably with the purpose of having the approved act as a basis for the discussion. The Japanese government likewise is awaiting the Governor's action with the keenest interest. While protesting against the California legislation, the Japanese government so far has suggested no remedy. That is left entirely to the United States, and it is believed here that even the idea of instituting proceedings to test the validity of the law has been abandoned.

**Departments Cautious.**  
Meanwhile, taking their cue from the President's statement regarding military and naval movements, officials of both the War and Navy departments to-day were endeavoring to avoid issuing any orders or statements that would contribute to sensational reports of unusual activity. A number of army officers were ordered to Hawaii, but only to reject their commands in conformity with the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels positively denied any connection between the new naval movements recorded during the last twenty-four hours and the Japanese ultimatum. He took pains to point out that the departure yesterday from San Pedro for San Francisco of the big armored cruiser Maryland, was simply in continuation of a test that is being made by that vessel at Pico Point, Calif., which was arranged by the Navy Department about a month ago. The Maryland will end these coast tests at San Francisco.

**Governor Signs Bill.**  
Phoenix, Ariz., May 16.—Governor Hunt signed to-day Arizona's new alien bill. It prohibits the entry of persons of Caucasian or Mongolian descent from owning land in Arizona if he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

The law bars not only Asians, who cannot become citizens, but also many wealthy Mexicans who live on the American side of the line, but who have maintained their allegiance to Mexico. He said he was sure that the bill apply only to aliens ineligible to citizenship, that Mexican citizens of property in Arizona would not be affected. He said he was sure that the bill apply only to aliens ineligible to citizenship, that Mexican citizens of property in Arizona would not be affected.

**Part 2.—The Bible.**  
The Word of God, written by men inspired by the Holy Spirit, is contained in the Bible. (Continued on Fifth Page.)

# BAPTISTS DECLINE OFFER OF PROPERTY

Chattanooga's Plan to Secure  
Five Annual Conventions in  
Seven Years Defeated.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—The Southern Baptist convention to-day chose Nashville, Tenn., as the next place of meeting and fixed May 13, 1914, as the date. The Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D., of Richmond, will preach the convention sermon. The Rev. Forest S. Sherman, Tex., was named as alternate.

Nashville was chosen after a contest over the proposition to make Chattanooga the permanent meeting place. Delegates to the convention spurned an offer of property worth \$50,000 and ignored the recommendations of the committee on permanent arrangements for a meeting place in Chattanooga. The citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., had offered the Baptists ten acres of ground and a suitable auditorium, of an estimated value of \$50,000 or more, if five annual meetings were held there during a period not to exceed seven years.

**Fraternality Resolutions.**  
A movement, which has been going on quietly for several years to organize all the Baptists west of the Mississippi River into a separate convention was met by the introduction of resolutions by President E. Y. Mullins, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, which were adopted, expressing feelings of fraternity and sympathy for the work being done by the theological seminaries at Fort Worth, Tex., and Liberty, Mo.

The question of giving free educational advantages to young men who wish to enter the Baptist ministry was brought before the convention by Mr. Mullins. He offered a resolution to call on the various States in the convention for a share of \$15,000, the money to go to the school of which he is the head and which is in debt for students' expenses to that amount.

He said he was sure that the Baptists would offer free education to ministerial students 300,000,000 converts could be won in China alone during the next twenty-five years. The resolution was adopted.

It was decided by the officers of the convention that the proposed amendment to the constitution allowing women on the floor as delegates would have to go over until next year, as it had not been introduced on the first day's session.

The night session consisted of a symposium of evangelist and missionary fields, in which the mountain schools of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, which were prominent place. The Baptists are paying special attention to the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountain regions. Among the speakers were the Rev. F. J. Parr, of Colon, Cuba, and the Rev. M. N. McCall, of Havana, Cuba, who have charge of the Cuban field.

**Floral Key Presented.**  
A fine phyl of humor marked the opening of this morning's session of the convention. Dr. C. H. Rust, of Rochester, representing the Northern Baptists, presented a key made of flowers to the president of the convention as a symbol of the love and good will of

(Continued on Third Page.)

EXCURSION TO HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., May 23, \$10.00. Via Southern Railway. Office, 907 E. Main.